

# **Patent Application of Allan P Bakke**

**For**

## **DISPOSABLE OUTLET PATIENT FLOW LINE EMPLOYING ACTIVE WARMING AND PASSIVE INSULATION TO PROVIDE NORMOTHERMIC FLUID AT VERY LOW FLOW RATES FOR IN-LINE BLOOD WARMERS**

### **Cross References to Related Applications**

*The present patent application adds another very useful but unobvious configuration for active insulation of the disposable patient intravenous line of my US Patent Number 6,608,968 B2, issued August 19, 2003. Because it is new material it is presently submitted as an independent new patent application rather than as a reissue application.*

*The improvements of this invention are applicable to other blood warmers not employing vapor condensation heating which use other means to achieve in-line warming of blood or intravenous fluids.*

*The present invention relates to delivering warm fluid to a patient at low flow rates, all the way down to essentially zero flow rate, providing fluid at 37 degrees C leaving the patient line i.v. tubing 6 ft from the blood warmer outlet. When used with the invention of my previous patent this results in over-all warmer performance which delivers fluid warmed to at least 35C from zero to 600 ml/min when entering fluid is 10C.*

*Thus the present invention describes a convenient, low-cost, disposable patient intravenous line using passive insulation and active warming applicable to any in-line blood/fluid warming device.*

## **Background -- Field of Invention**

It has long been recognized that warming intravenous fluids to body temperature is beneficial and for rapid infusions of blood or other cold fluids such warming is necessary to prevent cardiac arrhythmias and possible cardiac arrest.

Fluid warmers have several challenges to meet. First, blood must not be overheated, or lysis of red cells occurs making the infusion toxic. Second, high flow rates are sometimes needed to replace blood volume in the event of rapid surgical blood loss. Most surgical cases, however, use only 1 to 2 liters of intravenous fluids over one or more hours, at low flow rates. Some studies have shown that warming fluids for these low flow rate cases is beneficial, and for pediatric cases, warming fluids is important for infusions that are large relative to the patient's weight even though absolute flow rates are low. Only a few blood

warmers can meet the challenge of high flow rates (up to 500 ml/min), and most blood warmers can only effectively warm fluid at the low flow range down to about 25 ml/min.

The present invention provides normothermic fluid to the patient at very low flow rates, essentially down to zero milliliters per minute. Applied to my previous invention, U.S. Patent Number 6,608,968 B2, normothermic flow rates of zero to 600 milliliters per minute are achieved. Further, it provides this superior performance using a single, low cost disposable. In combination with other in-line blood warmers, the disposable patient line of this invention would extend their performance to deliver normothermic fluid to the patient for low flow rates down to essentially zero milliliters per minute.

### **Background -- Description of Prior Art**

My previous U.S. patent number 6,608,968 B2 described a convection blood warming system with disposable flattened tube envelope incorporating paperboard "needle" for inserting envelope between heating plates and employing active and passive insulation of the outlet flow path to provide normothermic fluid at zero to 600 milliliters per minute. The active insulation of the outlet flow path of that invention was an optional, reusable external heater applied to the distal portion of the patient intravenous line.

My previous patent number 5,420,962 related to a disposable system that incorporated a hydrophobic vent patch into the disposable envelope heat exchanger. It also provided for preservation of heat in the patient i.v. line by passing the i.v. line through a larger diameter (about 1 inch dia) flexible corrugated plastic tubing. Warm air was passed through the outer tube, bathing the i.v. line and reducing the heat loss to the ambient air.

United States Patent number 5,875,282 employs a flat envelope heat exchanger carried into position by a rigid plastic cassette and warms the heating plates directly with resistance heaters, but is less effective at high and low flow rates.

United States Patent number 5,063,994 utilizes a patient line with a central intravenous fluid lumen surrounded by a warm water carrying annular lumen which is divided in half. The warm water flows toward the patient in one half of the annular lumen, turns around 180 degrees and returns to the blood warmer, actively warming the intravenous fluid, but is only effective at low flow rates.

The present invention provides superior low flow rate performance by employing an active, low cost, temperature-controlled electrical resistance heater in the annular air space of the disposable patient intravenous line to maintain the intravenous fluid at normothermic temperature at low or zero flow rates. For pediatric or other extremely low flow uses, the extremely low flow rate performance allowed by this active warming of the distal line is very important.

Including an economical active warming heater to the disposable is very desirable because it is so convenient.

### **Summary**

At low flow rates, blood cools by convection as it flows to the patient, negating the value of the blood warmer apparatus. The patient intravenous line that is insulated by an annular air space co-extruded with the central blood tube significantly reduces convective heat loss to the cooler ambient air. A low cost, temperature-controlled, flexible resistance heater is employed in the annular air space of the disposable patient line, allowing delivery of normothermic intravenous fluid to the patient at very low flow rates, down to essentially zero flow rate.

The improvements of this invention allow a single, low cost disposable system to provide warm blood or other fluid to the patient over the clinical range of very low flow rates, delivering warm, normothermic blood to the patient all the way down to essentially zero flow rate. Combined with the blood warming system of my previously issued U.S. Patent Number 6,608,968 B2 this invention will provide normothermic fluid to the patient over the entire clinically important flow rate spectrum of zero to 600 milliliters per minute with the use of a single, simple and low cost disposable.

## **Objects and Advantages**

Accordingly, several objects and advantages of my invention are as follows

One object of the present invention is to allow delivery of warm fluid at low flow rates to the patient. Advantages working together in synergy to produce this result are the use of a flexible plastic patient line i.v. tubing with larger outside tubing extruded as part of the patient line. An annular air gap between the outer and inner tubes passively insulates the i.v. line from the cooler ambient air, as described in my previous U.S. Patent Number 6,608,968 B2. The improvement of this invention is an elongated, flexible, sensorless or sensor-controlled electric heater positioned in each of the two halves of the annular air space of the patient line to actively warm fluid just before delivery to the patient at very low flow rates. The convenience of this built-in active heater removes the need to maintain and store the reusable external heater described in my recent patent, and adding this feature to all disposables can be done at very low cost.

## **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Fig. 1 is a drawing of the air insulated patient line with internal disposable heater

Fig. 2 is a an enlarged cross-sectional view of air insulated patient line with internal disposable heater on line 2-2 of Fig. 1 and in the direction of the arrows

## **Reference Numerals**

- 10 Disposable air insulated patient intravenous line
- 12 Warm blood/fluid inlet from in-line warming device
- 14 Warm blood/fluid outlet to patient connection
- 16 Disposable internal electrical resistance heater
- 18 Disposable internal electrical resistance heater cable
- 20 Disposable internal heater connector

## **Preferred Embodiment -- Description**

A flexible disposable internal electrical resistance heater 16, such as a wire or metal ribbon is manufactured as part of the disposable air insulated patient intravenous line 10, and located in the annular air space as shown in Fig. 2. The heaters 16 are connected to disposable internal electrical resistance heater cable 18 and to each other at the distal end of the air insulated patient line forming a series resistance circuit. As shown in Fig. 1, heater cable 18 is then connected to a temperature controller in the blood warmer using disposable internal heater connector 20. Temperature control may be achieved using the heater 16 as a sensor when made of a metal with a high TCR (temperature coefficient of resistance) or by a separate sensor such as a thermistor.

## **Preferred Embodiment -- Operation**

In operation, warm blood or intravenous fluid enters warm blood/fluid inlet 12 after being warmed by passing through an in-line blood warmer. Blood then passes slowly through disposable air insulated patient intravenous line 10 toward warm blood/fluid outlet 14 which is connected to the patient. The annular air space of patient line 10 passively insulates warm blood in the central lumen from the ambient cooler air, but this effect alone is inadequate at very low flow rates (below about 15 milliliters per minute). Heaters 16 are energized by a temperature controller as necessary to keep the annular air space at approximately 42 degrees C, by replacing heat lost to cooler ambient air from the outer surface of air insulated tubing 10. Intravenous fluid is thereby delivered at normothermic temperature to the patient even at extremely low flow rates, down to essentially zero milliliters per minute.

## **Conclusions, Ramifications, and Scope**

Accordingly, it can be seen that the present invention provides significant improvements to blood warming practice, resulting from novel and unobvious improvements in low flow performance resulting from complementary and synergistic effects of the air insulated tubing 10, and internal disposable heater